UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/512,018	COPPOLA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Guang Li	2146	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _14 December 2007_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-19_ is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-19_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☒ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:

   1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and

placed of record in the file: Amendment date 12/14/2007.

2.   Claims 1-19 are presented for examination.

3.   The instant application having Application No. 10/512018 has a total of 19 claims

pending in the application; there are 3 independent claims and 16 dependent claims, all

of which are ready for examination by the examiner.

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's arguments filed 12/14/2007 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

5.   Applicant argues independent claim 1, 4 and 7 have been amended to replace

the expression **"routing data"** by the expression **"content related data**" defined in the

claim "data related to the association of contents and the caches that contain them".

The examiner rejected all the features under Bowman-Amuah (US 6,289,382) being the

routing information within router: "each router periodically informs neighboring routers

as to the contents of routing table" see col. 85 lines 18-43. (In routing information

tables within the routers includes the routing decisions based on the total

distance and other costs for each path. In another words, the routing information

table contains the routing path (as routing Content related data): how the data

path transmit from the router not the actual data content see col. 85 lines 18-43).

6.   Applicant argues the meaning of "caching" in this passage of Bowman Amuah is

quite different from that used in applicant's claim. In remark page 15 last two lines,

applicant states: "our invention has to do with passing to clients the information on how

to reach a cache in a content Delivery network". In the claim language, Applicant

claimed the caches that contain them. There is no mention of how to reach cache in a

Content delivery network to get content from that cache in claims, 4 and 7. In the

independent claims, examiner "caches that contain them" as router containing data path

information in the router cache (ex. Routing Table includes routing paths).

7.   Applicant also amended the claim 1, 4 and 7 has been amended , "transferring

routing data obtained by processing the content-related data" define in the claim

(Bowman-Amuah teaches workflow routing service route "work" to appropriate

workflow queues to the interesting parties see col. 116 lines 47-52). After the

routing path been determined by the router, the workflow routing service will

transfer requests based on the routing path information (which is routing-content

related data) to the interested parties.

8.   Applicant amended the claim 1, 4 and 7 to includes limitation, "so as to update

tables of the Directory Name Server or Domain Name Server that are different from the

at least one interface component", Bowman still teaches limitation "bind the interface

name (Update Interface) with it's Remote Object Reference (network location) in a

Naming Service. This will allow clients to "lookup" the interface. Once the Interface is

registered in the Naming Service, it has become globally addressable. Any client can

find the interface and access a operation" see col.212 lines 58-65 and limitations

"Domain Name Service--The most common and widely used Name Service on the

Internet is Domain Name Service (DNS) which resolves a pronounceable name into an

IP address and vice versa" see col. 63 lines 56-62 , they are different from each other:

Update interface in the naming services is different than resolving the DNS server

address.

9.   Applicant states in the instant invention as described on Remark page 16 last

paragraph, "the instant invention as described from page 2, line 31 to page 9 of the

(PCT) specification allows one to avoid duplication of functions 9e.g. address resolution)

between the domain name server and the interface component associated with

respective network", In claims 1, 4 and 7, claimed invention does not disclose the

allows one to avoid duplication of function between Domain name server and

interface component. **This limitation only discloses in the specification instead of**

claimed invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

11.   Claims 1-2,4-5,7-9 and 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Bowman-Amuah (US6,289,382).

12.   Regarding claim 1, Bowman–Amuah teaches a method for implementing

internetworking of a set of Content Delivery Networks CDN **(batcher see Fig 187),** the

networks **(A plurality of interfaces are provided with access allowed to plurality of different set of services from each of the interfaces see abstract)** in said set being provided with respective caches **(some architectures provide as a set of memory management APIs to create the cache area in the client platforms memory for the data to reside see col.102 line 64,** respective Directory Name Service or Domain Name Servers **(Domain name service resolves a pronounceable name into an IP address and vice versa see col. 63 lines 39-67)** and respective content distribution systems to respective clients **(content providers the seek to package the requested information for automatic distribution to the user's PC see col.107 lines 20-27),** as well as interface components susceptible of being each associated with a respective network in said set of networks and co-operating with at least one similar interface component associated to another network in said set of networks **(Plurality of interfaces are provided with access allowed to a plurality of different set of services from each of interface and each interface has a unique set of services associated therewith see abstract),** the method comprising the step of

collecting in said interface components routing–content-related data (In routing information tables within the routers includes the routing decisions based on the total distance and other costs for each path. In another words, the routing information table contains the routing path (as routing Content related data): how the data path transmit from the router not the actual data content see col. 85 lines 18-43) related to the association of said contents and the caches that contain them

**(routing information tables within routers: "each router periodically informs
neighboring routers as to the contents of routing table" see col.85 lines 18-43)**;

transferring said routing data **(Workflow service router work to appropriate
workflow queues see col.115 lines 47-52)** obtained by processing the content-related
data (Bowman-Amuah teaches after the routing path been determined by the
router, the workflow routing service will transfer requests based on the routing
path information (which is routing-content related data) to the interested parties
"workflow routing service route "work" to appropriate workflow queues to the
interesting parties" see col. 116 lines 47-52) from at least one of said interface
components to the directory name service or domain name server of the respective
network **(Name service can be used by other communication service for message
service and terminal services see col.64 lines 10-22)** so as to update tables of the
Directory Name Server or Domain Name Server that are different from the at least one
interface component (Update interface in the naming services is different than resolving
the DNS server address see col. 63 lines 56-62), whereby access by the client of said
respective network of contents of the networks in said set of CDN is implemented
through the Directory Name Service or Domain Name Server (DNS) of said network **(all
the data in a data structure 11900 from a client 11902 to a server 11904 and visa-
versa see col. 242 lines 16-21; Fig.118-121).**

13.   Regarding claim 2, Bowman–Amuah teaches the method according to claim 1
wherein the following steps are performed by at least one of said interface components:

receiving data on the state of the cache and/or the contents of the respective

network **(object is retrieved from a data store and cached in operation see col. 284**

lines 33-37),

determining whether said contents require an updating or not, and **(determined**

whether the information need to be updating savedatachange() or release method

see col.296 lines 46-53)

managing said updating by performing at least one step in the following group

comprising: editing the respective database, editing the respective Directory Name

Service tables, editing the respective log file archive, and forwarding an update request

message to said at least one similar component **(queue management that provide**

access to workflow queues with are used to schedule work see col.117 lines 13-

22).

14.   Regarding claims 4 and 5, they are rejected for the same reason as set forth

hereinabove. Bowman-Amuah taught the claimed method, therefore Bowman teaches

the claimed system.

15.   Regarding claim 7, Bowman–Amuah teaches an interface component for

implementing Content Delivery Network CDN internetworking **(A plurality of interfaces**

are provided with access allowed to plurality of different set of services from

each of the interfaces see abstract), the networks being comprised in a set and being

provided with respective caches **(some architectures provide as a set of memory**

management APIs to create the cache area in the client platforms memory for the

data to reside see col.102 line 64) , respective Directory Name Service or Domain

Name Servers **(Domain name service resolves a pronounceable name into an IP**

address and vice versa see col. 63 lines 39-67) and respective content distribution

systems to respective clients **(content providers the seek to package the requested**

information for automatic distribution to the user's PC see col.107 lines 20-27),

said interface component being susceptible of being associated with a respective

network in said set of networks and co-operating with at least one similar interface

component associated with another network in said set of networks **(Plurality of**

interfaces are provided with access allowed to a plurality of different set of

services from each of interface and each interface has a unique set of services

associated therewith see abstract), said interface component being configured to

collect content -related routing data (Bowman-Amuah teaches after the routing path

been determined by the router, the workflow routing service will transfer requests

based on the routing path information (which is routing-content related data) to

the interested parties "workflow routing service route "work" to appropriate

workflow queues to the interesting parties" see col. 116 lines 47-52) related to the

association of said contents and the caches that contain them **(routing information**

tables within routers: "each router periodically informs neighboring routers as to

the contents of routing table" see col.85 lines 18-43), said interface component

comprising:

at least a first interface module for exchanging data with said at least one similar

component **(interface module on the receiving system exchange information**

between interfaces see col.209 lines 13-20),

a second interface module for interfacing with the Directory Name Service of the

respective network **(Directory services managing information about network**

resources involves a variety of processes ranging from simple name/ address

resolution see col.55 lines 55-61), and

a core for collecting and processing the data received by the interface

component and routing respective requests **(interfaces that collecting and**

processing the data in both server and client see Fig.88 item 8800), whereby said

interface component is susceptible of transferring routing data obtained by processing

the content-related data **(Workflow service router work to appropriate workflow**

queues see col.115 lines 47-52) to the directory name Service or Domain Name

Server (DNS) of the respective network via said second interface module **(Name**

service can be used by other communication service for message service and

terminal services see col.64 lines 10-22), the routing data being used to update

tables of the Directory Name Service or Domain Name Server that are different

from the interface component (Update interface in the naming services is different

than resolving the DNS server address. "bind the interface name (Update Interface) with

it's Remote Object Reference (network location) in a Naming Service. This will allow

clients to "lookup" the interface. Once the Interface is registered in the Naming Service,

it has become globally addressable. Any client can find the interface and access a

operation" see col.212 lines 58-65 and "Domain Name Service--The most common and

widely used Name Service on the Internet is Domain Name Service (DNS) which

resolves a pronounceable name into an IP address and vice versa" see col. 63 lines 56-
62).

16.   Regarding claim 8, Bowman–Amuah teaches the interface component according

to claim 7 wherein the interface component is configured to be controlled by a

monitoring system **(Environment verification services see col.99 line 18)** and

comprises:

a third interface module for retrieving data on the availability of contents from the

content distribution system on the respective network, and a fourth interface module for

interacting with said monitoring system **(Environment verification services ensure**

functionality by monitoring, identifying and validating environment integrity prior

and during program execution see col.99 lines 19-27).

17.   Regarding claim 9, claim 9 is rejected for the same reason as claim 2.

18.   Regarding claim 15, Bowman–Amuah teaches the interface component

according to claim 8 wherein said fourth interface module is configured to transfer to

said core signals indicating quantities from the following group comprising:

IP address of the cache to which the message refers, percentage of CPU used

by the cache, percentage of RAM used by the cache, percentage of disc used by the

cache, and percentage of users connected in relation to the maximum capacity of the

involved cache service **(Utilization based "It may be based on a combination of**

current CPU utilization, kernel scheduling run-queue length, current network

traffic at that node, number of requests currently being serviced, or any other

factors particular to the environment" see col.268 lines 64).

19.   Regarding claim 16, Bowman–Amuah teaches the interface component

according to claim 8 wherein said third interface module is configured to send to said

core signals indicating quantities from the following group comprising:

URL identifying the content to which the message refers **(Database services**

providing access to a local or a remote database, maintaining integrity of the data

within the database and supporting ability to store and identify data in the

physical platform see col.48 lines 56-64).

list of IP addresses of the caches of said content **(Microsoft's Windows Internet**

Name Service (WINS)--WINS is Microsoft's proprietary method for mapping IP

addresses see col. 63 lines 63-67),

level of confidence of said content **(Security components can restrict access**

to functions within an application based on a users security level see col. 52 lines

38-51),

level of availability of said content **(security component can restrict access to**

functions within an application based on a users security level see col.52 lines

38-45),

cache state **(Code table component is necessary to cache the data in the**

memory for faster access and less database hit see col.102 lines 64-67),

life time of routing data **(status report on individual cases can sharpen**

customer response times while performance monitoring see col.117 lines 24-37).

20.   Regarding claim 17, Bowman–Amuah teaches the interface component

according to claim 16 wherein said quantity identifying the level of confidence of the

content is susceptible of assuming distinct levels corresponding to at least one first level

of confidence in the group comprising:

        a first level of confidence indicating that the contents may be exchanged by all

networks in said set of networks, and a second level of confidence indicating that the

contents may be exchanged on by a selectively determined subset of networks in said

set of networks **(Three different kind of level security toward security component:**

High level security is whether the user has fully access to run the application;

next level check user has the access to the data; lowest is whether access to the

widgets on a window see col.52 lines 38-45).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

21.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

22.   Claims 3,6 and 10-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Bowman-Amuah (US 6,289,382) in view of M.Green (Content Internetworking

Architectural Overview)

23.   Regarding claim 3 and 6, Bowman teaches a method and system for

implementing internetworking of a set of content delivery networks, the networks in said

set being provided with respective caches, respective Directory Name Service or

Domain Servers and respective content distribution system to respective clients with at

least one of collect routing data referred similar component in set. The routing

component servers' clients is this implemented through the Directory Name Service of

the respective network. Bowman does not explicitly disclose the interface components

communicate via a CNAP protocol.

M.Green teaches a system for implement internetworking of a set of Content

Delivery Networks, the networks in said set being provided with respective caches,

respective to Directory Name Service. M.Green further teaches the interface

components communicate via a CNAP protocol **(A common protocol for the**

advertisement of content see Page 21 section 4.4.3 Advertising Requirements).

M.Green further teaches the advantage of overall architectural structure and

fundamental building blocks used in the composition of content internetworking and

protocol requirements for individual core elements that constitute the building blocks of

the Content Internetworking system.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

teachings of Bowman-Amuah and M.Green before them at the time the invention was

made to modify the content delivery network of Bowman to include interface

components communicate via a CNAP protocol as taught by M.Green.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this

modification in order to provide more efficient delivery protocol for the content networks

in view of M.Green.

24.   Regarding claim 10, Bowman–Amuah teaches the interface component for

implementing Content Delivery Network CDN internetworking, the networks being

comprised in a set and being provided with respective caches, respective Directory

Name Service or Domain Name Servers, said interface component being susceptible of

being associated to a respective network in said set of networks and co-operating with

at least one similar interface component associated to another network in said set of

networks, said interface component being configured to collect routing data related to

the association of said contents and the caches which contain 4 interfaces module that

able to exchanging data with other similar interfaces. Bowman does not explicitly

disclose at least a first interface module is configure to communicate with a fist interface

module of said at least one similar component via CNAP protocol.

M.Green teaches a system for implement internetworking of a set of Content

Delivery Networks, the networks in said set being provided with respective caches,

respective to Directory Name Service. M.Green further teaches the interface

components communicate via a CNAP protocol **(A common protocol for the**

advertisement of content see Page 21 section 4.4.3 Advertising Requirements).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

teachings of Bowman-Amuah and M.Green before them at the time the invention was

made to modify the content delivery network of Bowman to include interface

components communicate via a CNAP protocol as taught by M.Green.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to provide more efficient delivery protocol for the content networks in view of M.Green.

25.   Regarding claim 11, Bowman-Amuah together with M.Green taught the method and system of content delivery system according to claim 10, as described above. Bowman-Amuah further teaches two systems communication via a stream0-based communication and using a common generic fort to relay the mea-data information **(col.207 lines 65-67).**

26.   Regarding claim 12, Bowman-Amuah together with M.Green taught the method and system of content delivery system according to claim 11, as described above. Bowman-Amuah further teaches the first interface module comprising: teaches ID of the network in which interface component is associated, IP address of the computer hosting the local interface component **(Globally addressable interface services typically are use to obtain locally addressable interface by providing some key information to the service see col.220 lines 56-67),** ID of interconnected system via said interface component and said at least one similar interface components **(Naming or trading service see col.220 lines 40-53; Fig.85-86),** IP address of the remote interface components of said internetworking system **(Naming service returns the remote object reference for the customer interface see col.221 lines 41-59),** level of confidences of the internetworking network connection **(Security components can restrict access to functions within an application based on a users security level see col. 52 lines 38-51),**

at least one identification of physical characteristics, such as the geographical

distance of connection between said interfacing component and said similar interface

component **(switching is the process of receiving a packet, selecting an**

appropriate outgoing path, and sending the packet see col.84 lines 38-53) .

27.   Regarding claim 13, Bowman-Amuah together with M.Green taught the method

and system of content delivery system according to claim 7, as described above.

M.Green further teaches the said first interface module is configured to exchange

information with said at least one similar interface component via an IP transportation

protocol such as the TCP protocol **(Content advertisement are user of TCP or SCTP**

as communication protocols see Page 21 section 4.4.3).

28.   Regarding claim 14, Bowman-Amuah together with M.Green taught the method

and system of content delivery system according to claim 7, as described above.

Bowman-Amuah further teaches first module are configured to exchange signals

indicating quantities selected from the following group:

URL identifying the content to which the message refers **(Database services**

providing access to a local or a remote database, maintaining integrity of the data

within the database and supporting ability to store and identify data in the

physical platform see col.48 lines 56-64).

IP addresses of the caches which distributes the content **(Microsoft's Windows**

Internet Name Service (WINS)--WINS is Microsoft's proprietary method for

mapping IP addresses see col. 63 lines 63-67),

ID of the content delivery network to which the cache belongs **(object Identity**

cache see col.284 lines 31-49),

cache state, content state in the cache, **(Code table component is necessary**

to cache the data in the memory for faster access and less database hit see

col.102 lines 64-67),

life time of routing data **(status report on individual cases can sharpen**

customer response times while performance monitoring see col.117 lines 24-37).

29.   Claims 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Bowman-Amuah (US 6,289,382) in view of M.Green (Content Internetworking

Architectural Overview) and in further view of Wang (US 2002/0184368 A1).

30.   Regarding claim 18, Bowman-Amuah together with M.Green taught the method

and system of content delivery system according to claim 7, as described above.

Bowman-Amuah further teaches second interface module (DNSI) is configured

(Configuration management of traditional cline/server applications, which tend to

be physically distributed across both the client and server see col.27 lines 44-57)

to communicate with the Directory Name Server (DNS) **(Directory services managing**

information about network resources involves a variety of processes ranging

from simple name/ address resolution see col.55 lines 55-61) to update respective

tables on the basis of signals indicating quantities from the following group comprising:

ID of the operation to be carried out on the table of said server, such as addition

or deletion **(Access services that enable an application to retrieve data from a**

database as well as manipulate: insert, update and delete in the database see col.51 lines 40-47), type of register, name of the domain to which the message refers **(Naming pattern describes a pattern for registering and finding services or objects see col.215 lines 26-30),** entire URL of the content to which the message refers **(Database services providing access to a local or a remote database, maintaining integrity of the data within the database and supporting ability to store and identify data in the physical platform see col.48 lines 56-64),**

M.Green teaches a system for implement internetworking of a set of Content Delivery Networks, the networks in said set being provided with respective caches, respective to Directory Name Service. M.Green further teaches the interface components (CIG) communicate via a CNAP protocol **(A common protocol for the advertisement of content see Page 21 section 4.4.3 Advertising Requirements).**

Bowman-Amuah together with M.Green do not explicitly the content delivery system discloses IP address of the best cache to serve said domain, and life time of the register.

Wang teaches a network system is provided for management of hierarchical service and content distribution via a directory enabled network to improve performance of the content delivery network with network infrastructure to include IP address of the best cache to serve said domain (service site IP address ¶[0094]), and life time of the register (Cached content time see col.3 ¶[0063]. Wang further provides the advantage of improve performance of the content delivery network.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Bowman-Amuah, M.Green and Wang before them at the time the invention was made to modify the content delivery network of Bowman-Amuah to includes IP address of the best cache to serve domain and life time of the register as taught by Wang.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to improve better performance of the content delivery network in view of Wang.

31.   Regarding claim 19, Bowman-Amuah together with M.Green and Wang taught the method and system of content delivery system according to claim 7, as described above. Wang further teaches the interface component for implementing content delivery network internetworking, wherein said core module comprises a memory hosting a data structure containing information on the state of the respective Content Delivery Network and similar internetworking networks (Retrieval from neighbor cache service engine is managed by the service manager in the same LAN see page 6 ¶[0149]).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Guang Li whose telephone number is (571) 270-1897.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30AM-5:00PM(EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Jeff Pwu can be reached on (571) 272-6798. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

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